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## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1868.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We notice can be taken of Auonyminus Communications. Whatever is intended for macrition must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Trie-unit" New-York.

We samed undertake to return rejected Communications.

Can there be any use in our saying, over and over again, that we pay no attention to anonymous letters? If writing them afford any satisfaction to their anthors, so be it; but we can barely find time to read and head those missives of which the writers are willing to be known as such. He who writes anonymously is apt to be a coward, and, if he accuses some one of wrong, is little better than a midnight assassin. If it amuses any one to write us anonymously, very well, so long as he pays his postage, and we can sell

Ew Europe, the Gallows in New-Hampshire, the Great Erie War, the Turf, the Third Corps Celebration at Trenton, further Arrests of Fenians in Canada, Agriculture Among the Indians, the Bank President Embezzlement Case, and the Courts are on the second page; May Anniversaries, Money Article, Markets and Shipping Intelligence on the third; the Opinions of an Octogenarian, and an Indignant Southern Editor on the sixth, and Real Estate on the seventh.

The Hon Thaddens Stevens addressed the

of the Liturgy was discussed, and in the afternoon and evening, the speakers, among whom were many distinguished clergymen and laymen, all expressed themselves in favor of a free interchange of pulpits among the ministers of all denominations.

Twelve hundred and eighty-nine homeless children have been cared for at the Five Points House of Industry during the past year, and yesterday afternoon the two hundred and twenty-five now remaining in the institution joined in the anniversary exercises. The pupils showed great proficiency both in their musical and other performances, and reflected great honor on their teachers as well as on themselves. The exercises are to be continued this

The Legislature has done its worst, and adjourned. The latest and most outrageous job was the City Tax-Levy. Under pretense of disagreement between the two Houses they managed to doctor it in Committee so as to add heavily to the total as passed in Assembly. All the donations for sectarian schools were restored, and we have for the first time in the history of the government a general levy upon the whole people for the exclusive benefit of a particular denomination. Will Gov. Fenton sign such a bill? The Legislature did not wait to learn, but precipitately cleared out, hoping, no doubt, that, sooner than prejudice many worthy interests, the Governor would put his name to the Roman Catholic levy. We shall see. It is too late, this morning, to examine all the points of interest in the bill. We may do so hereafter.

As to-night a division is expected in the House of Commons on the remainder of Mr. Gladstone's resolves, the Tories last night held a mass meeting in London in favor of a continuance of the privileges of the Irish Church. The meeting is said to have been largely attended, but also to have been very turbulent. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and the Lord Mayor of London and the Archbishop of York moved resolutions. It is not often that the heads of the Established Church in England take part in demonstrations of this kind, and their public appearance in behalf of a cause where their own princely incomes may appear to them to be at stake, is the best proof that they consider the prospects of disestablishment to be seriously endangered. Their speeches are not likely to be of great influence. The inability of even His Holiness of Rome might have taught His Grace of Canterbury that the time is past when the heads of the Church cau control the votes of the legislators of great nations. The Protestant legislators of England, we are sure, will show no less firmness than their Catholic brethren in Italy and Austria.

THE CASE BEFORE THE SENATE. The Impeachment proceedings ended yesterday, and the case was submitted to the Senate. A verdict may be rendered at any hour, although it is not expected for a few days. There will probably be a full conference among the Senators. A rule permits brief speeches, and we presume many Senators will take advantage of it. All the conversation will be formal. The mind of the Senate is

made up, and any delay is technically incident

to a verdict. We see no reason to doubt this judgment. The Republican party has taken the responsibility of Impeacment, and the Republican Senators have committed themselves to every point involved in the discussion. To presume that any Republican will deliberately vote to acquit Mr. Johnson is to assume that his course hitherto has been a fraud. The cant we hear about the responsibility of an oath" is absurd. Every Senator has acted, we trust, upon the responsibility of his oath, and to assume that there is any additional obligation in Impeachment is to reflect upon the sincerity of all previous action. There is no Republican who has not for years carefully followed and appreciated the President's course. He knows in what respects Mr. Johnson has erred, and how far his errors have injured the country. He has determined just how far the President has sinned. He has united in reproving his manifold sins. To vote in favor of Impeachment is merely to repeat votes that have been given a hundred times. If it were wise to assail Mr. Johnson for his policy, it is just to punish him. His Impeachment is the logical consequence of Republicanism, and no Republican can vote against it without making himself infamous. The only alternative is Impeachment or Infamy. If Johnson is acquitted, then the whole course of these men is a lie, and their deception is infamous. They led the

Impeachment is as sure as the sun. It is because we believe in their honesty that we rest assured of a favorable verdict. American history has had one Benedict Arnold. Money is precious, and sweet is the revenge of disappointed ambition. We are certain that neither money nor revenge will seduce any Senator into an infamous association with America's most degraded son.

party to this issue. They educated it to the

work. They echoed every denunciation, and

emphasized every criticism of the President's

policy. If they have been honest in this, then

THE NATIONAL FINANCES. The fact that the Treasury exhibit for May 1st shows a diminution of the Public Debt during April by Two Millions, and an increase of the money in the Treasury by more than Sixteen Millions-together showing a gain of more than Eighteen Millions of Dollars-is very gratifying, but the exhibit is, unhappily, inaccurate. To make it thoroughly lucid and trustworthy, the amount of accrued interest should always be added to the principal of each outstanding obligation. For instance: The aggregate interest-bearing Debt somewhat exceeds Twenty-two Hundred Millions of Dollars, whereon the interest accruing monthly is about Eleven Millions. Now, suppose none of this interest fell due and was paid in April (which, we believe, was nearly the case) the actual amount of Debt was increased by so much: hence, the gain of the Treasury was not really Eighteen Millions, but only Seven Millions. We believe it was actually less than Ten Millions, though it seems to be Eighteen. And, now if Twenty to Thirty Millions of

Three or Four Millions, making Specie abundant in the market, giving the gold-gamblers an extra load to carry, and sensibly appreciating the value of our National Currency. If there be a reason for not doing this, we cannot surmise it. True, we have been told that the gold-gamblers and "speculators for the "rise" would thereupon combine and put the premium on Gold up to 75; but, as we see that said premium is regulated by the price of our bonds in London, and as we do not believe the price of our ted at Ship Island, by a negro soldier, gold-bearing Five-Twenties can be forced down to 60 in the London Stock Market, we do not believe one word of it. We believe those bonds would rise rather than fall if Sixty Millions of our Debt were thus paid off; and we are quite willing to see the Fifty Millions of Gold shipped to Europe, if Sixty Millions of our bonds should in consequence be brought home and canceled.

Congress, we trust, is about to revise our entire system of Finance. We will hope that it will somehow end this wasteful piling up of over One Hundred Millions of Coin in the Federal Treasury.

THE CONDITION OF THE CROPS. Of Winter wheat we have a favorable account from Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New-York. There is, however, some Winter-killing on old ground, and with late sowing, in Missouri, Southern Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. More was sown last Fall than usual, and, at present, the prospect is that we will have a large yield. It is conceded that of Spring wheat fully onethird more has been sown than ever before, and all through the West it is coming up with great promise. In Nebraska and Iowa the grasshoppers have appeared in some localities in great numbers, and some farmers are withholding their hands, in fear of their ravages ; but it should be understood that their continuance is limited to a period of a few weeks, and, as they have come unusually early, they will disappear, in all probability, before the time for planting passes. Last year they were in Kansas in June, and in places swept fields and gardens, yet they who replanted raised fine

crops, and the damage was inconsiderable.

Notwithstanding heavy frosts and sleet last

month through the fruit regions of the West, and particularly in Southern Illinois and Missouri, where large districts are specially devoted to orchards and strawberry-fields, when it was estimated that more than half of the buds were killed, it is now certain that the damage extended to blossoms prematurely developed. We learn from a trustworthy source that in Southern Illinois the loss of strawberries will not exceed one-seventh, which is no more than the average annual destruction from the same cause. Pears are hurt more than any other fruit. Peaches at present promise abundantly. Apples are safe, and grapes are blossoming bright. Still, there are some localities where the damage is serious, and this on high ground, which hitherto has been almost always exempt, but this has resulted from blasting winds, which once in seven or eight years do the work of frost. Owing to the uncommonly dry season of last year, we might naturally expect this to be a bountiful one for fruit, since the growth of wood was very slow, and the buds matured with an intensity and hardness that give them great power in withstanding frost and sleet. Even in interior regions remote from the favorable influences of a water climate, peach-buds are reported sound. This condition with reference to absence of moisture applies to the country west of the Allegheneys, and to New-York and New-England, except along the seaboard. In the last locality there was a long period of rainfall, which undoubtedly gave much soft wood and a large proportion of immature buds; but the Winter following was one remarkable for a steady temperature and for absence of freezing and thawing; and the Spring has also been retarded. For these reasons the fruitbuds have been unexpectedly preserved. In the Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia peach regions prospects are good. The rain-fall of last Autumn along the seaboard has been resumed this Spring, and the delay of farming operations has been so great that very little plowing has been done. Only those farmers who had teams and implements in complete readiness were able to sow oats during April, while they hope to do this in March. This shows a large amount of work to be done

within a brief period. In Europe the Spring has been uncommonly favorable, though in France fruit is reported much injured by frost. The growing wheat is in fine condition, and an early harvest is both predicted and hoped for. It has been many years since so little grain of previous years' growth has been on hand as this Spring. Spain and France are importing, and, for the first time, grain is taken into the interior of the latter country. Famine continues in Algeria, and constant shipments are made thence from Marseilles, with wheat from Southern Russia. The stocks at Odessa and at the Russian and Hungarian stations are light. In England, prices have been so well maintained that the farmers have sold freely to the millers, and it is predicted that by next harvest the majority will not have a bushel of surplus grain on hand. Little dependence is placed on arrivals from the United States, because prices are higher with us than with

THE PLUNDERERS OF OUR CITY. Statement showing increases of various salaries and compensation of City and County officials, made by the Assembly and inserted

by that House in the Tax-Levies: Clerks, &c., of Board of Aldermen and Councilmen. \$51,560 Aldermen..... 25,500 
 County Departments
 4,500

 Judges and Clerks of the County
 123,475

 A. Oakey Hall, District Attorney
 37,600
 Total increase.....\$271,475

A part of the American and the French fleets were, at the date of our last dispatches, at Osaca, to support the claims of indemnity made

debt bearing currency interest decreased \$21,390,700; the debt bearing no interest has increased \$1,477,641; matured debt not presented for payment has decreased \$1,131,100. The amount of the debt now outstanding is \$2,500,528,827, of which \$1,963,378,291 bears interest in coin, \$260,375,930 bears interest in currency, and \$407,953,117 bears no interest.

Some days ago the Southern papers printed a circumstantial account of an outrage commitupon the daughter of Gen. Mower. It was said that the offender was at once tried and sentenced to be shot, but that he was finally put into a sack, stabbed to death, and thrown into the sea. The Copperhead journals told Gen. Mower that he had now a practical illustration of his doctrine of negro equality, and so on. But it seems there is now much doubt whether the story was true, and the newspapers are giving various explanations more or less pertinent. The frankest and coolest of these we find in The Mobile Tribune, which has the grace to say : "We republished the account of the Ship Island horror simply for a political purpose. We wish to contribute our mite toward scattering it broadcast over the land that the people of the North may see that the frightful leprosy with which many of them are striving to afflict the South will spread over the bosoms of their own wives and daughters."

This precious confession gives the key to ten thousand lying reports of negro outrages with which the Secession press has teemed for the past two or three years. They are exaggerated and often wholly invented "simply for a polit-'ical purpose."

The Poughkeepsie Eagle has hitherto been deaf to suggestions that our legislation has become frightfully venal and corrupt. Now it

"A prominent member of the present State Legislature said, in our hearing yesterday, that he lost \$25,000 by con-senting to stand by the 'old man' (Commodore Vander-bill) when the report of the Committee on the railroad question was to be signed. Another influential newspaper question was to be signed. Another influential newspaper man told us yesterday that a certain Senator made \$26,00 out of the railroad question. We replied, 'Do you know such to be the fact f' He answered, 'I am certain of it. ent times, and then the balance, \$8,000, at one gulp.

-Whoever wrote the above parapraph ought at once to have gone before the Senate Investigating Committee and told what he knowsthe whole of it-giving names and dates. We can never stop this frightful debauchery unless each of us does what he can to expose and arrest it.

The Boston Post says the Arkansas Constitution "disfranchises nearly every white man in 'the State." That is not true, nor anywhere near true, as The Post well knows. But it is not the only grievance. The Post further complains that "it requires every child, black and white, to be sent to the public schools; exempts two thousand dollars worth of personal property from execution, and a homestead to the value of five thousand dollars. No one disfranchised can sit as a juror." Only think of it! That a State should compel the sending of children to school! Arkansas was up to the war a true-blue Democratic State, and had a larger number of voters who could not read than any other State in the country. The Radical outrage of educating the people will extinguish the last hope of the Democracyhence the tears of the Boston Pecksniffs.

THE BOSTON MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, May 5, 1868. The great festival about which all New-England, for months past, has been agog, has opened under the most promising auspices, and if the rest of the week prove as brilliant as to-day, the celebration will be a magnificent success. These mon ster feasts of song are not such rarities in Boston as they are with us. The example of Leeds, Birmingham, Hereford, and London, was caught up here among the children of the Puritan psalm-sing-ers long before we tried to copy it, and while New-York has had only one small festival. Boston is al ready holding its third great one, and bestowing upon it an amount of care, intelligence, enthusiasm, and money in which we are far, far behind. In musiupon it an amount of care, intelligence, enthusiasm, and money in which we are far, far behind. In musical appreciation New-England is unquestionably superior to all other parts of America. All its respectable cities have their choral societies which are well-drilled, industrious, full of the spirit of art, and imposing in their numbers. Hence, when a great occasion like this is presented, there is no difficulty in bringing together seven or eight hundred singers who understand their work and will not shrink from the fatigue of hard drilling. We have our singing societies in New-York, to be sure. They are as large, perhaps, as any in Boston. They contain good material. Some of them have all the needed enthusiasm. But they are not well-trained; they want better conductors; and it is a mournful fact that good choral singing in New-York is almost unknown. The taste for oratorio, however, is growing with us rapidly. Mr. Harrison, with the aid of Parepa-Rosa, has given it a wonderful impulse; and I hope that as the demand for better work becomes more emphatic we shall not be long in trying to satisfy it.

The first two festivals in Boston, like the first of the great Crystal Palace festivals in London, were isolated celebrations, given either by way of experiment, or to commemorate some great event in musical history. But to-day the Handel and Haydo

the great Crystal Palace festivals in London, were isolated celebrations, given either by way of experiment, or to commemorate some great event in musical history. But to-day the Handel and Haydn Society inaugurates a series of triennial gatherings which, as time goes on, and culture becomes more and more extended, will probably steadily increase in excellence and importance. At present it is of course the leading sensation of New-England. The railways are running special trains at all sorts of uncomfortable hours, and the streets are lively with eccentric looking persons from all the remote counties. As the hour for the performance approaches, you may see every hotel send forth a stream of these strangers. As a rule, I observe that the father of the family always comes, bringing a small carpet bag, a large music-book, and generally a pretty young daughter. They have hard work to find their way about these people, and they are not dressed in the latest fashion; but they know the music well, though they have queer ways of listening. There was a gentleman of bucolic aspect behind me this morning, who got so excited when Madame Rosa sang that he used to stand up and lean both his arms on my shoulders, and stare at her, open-mouthed, over my head.

The performances take place in the Music Hall, which is the best place Boston can afford, and better than anything in New-York except Niblo's or the Academy. It holds, I believe, about 2,000 people, perhaps more, and is a marvel of discomfort and ugliness. Hard to find, hard to get into when you have found it, very hard to stay in, and harder to get out of again, it nevertheless contains the great organ, and therefore I try to forget that it is dismal and dingy, and that the seats are instruments of torture, and to speak of it with becoming respect. The organ forms a majestic background to the stage. In front of it is the orchestra, sixty players, belonging to Boston, and forty berrowed from the Philharmonic Society of New-York. On either side rise the banks of singers,

banks of singers, up almost to the very roof, flowing over the first gailery, and even into the second. By this capital arrangement the organ and chorus together form a deep amphitheater, and the orchestra occupy the basin of it. The singers number, we are told, 747.

The lady singers have a fondness for striking colors

The lady singers have a fondness for striking colors, and wear gowns of the most emphatic shades of red, blue, green, and brown. Massed together on their rising benches, they give one the impression of a gay patch-work bed-quilt.

The organ is under the management of Mr. B. J.

Lang.
Precisely at 11 o'clock this morning the performers filed into their places, Madame Rosa, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Zerrain, receiving pleasant recognition, and then Dr. J. B. Upham, President of the Handel and Haydn So-The Hon Thaddeus Stevens addressed the House yesterday in explanation of the Alta House yesterday in explanation of the Alta Westerday in explanation of the Handel and Haydra Society hoped to the festivate of the Handel and Haydra Society hoped to the festivation of the Science of the Science of Alta Westerday in the Bots of Palestrina and Mosart was the Scient population of the Property of American and Freenth by the embassadors of the two nations for out-time deep with the Scient population of the transfer and announced that the present coasion had been chosen for unvailing the busts of Palestrina and Mosart with the Scient population of the Transfer and announced that the present coasion had been connection.

The Liberal Christian Union, an organization having for its object

accord, the song burst forth. The opening piece was Nicolai's "Festival Overture," based upon Luther's choral. Ein feste Burg ist unser fott, and the grand old hymn, as it was lifted up by those 750 voices, with the magnificent harmonies of the swelling orchestra, and the monster organ filling up the back-ground with its deep rich tones, was one of the most impressive performances to which it was ever my lot to listen. The rest of the overture is in the fugue style, admirably written, but, to my taste, dry and somewhat monotonous. It closes grandly, however, with a recurrence of the theme. The whole was well done. The orchestra was expressive and intelligent, the chorus firm and exact. Mendelssoin's "Ninety-fifth Psalm," which followed, opens with a solemn and beautiful tenor solo (by Mr. Simpson), "O come let us worship." with accompanying chorus, to which the second number, a blithesome soprano-solo, with chorus, forms a delightful consoprano-solo, with chorus, forms a delightful contrast. In this the buoyant tones of Madame Parepa-Rosa floated lightly on the sea of vocal harmony Ross floated lightly on the sea or vocal narmony, with an ease and gracefulness to which even in this superb artist we are scarcely accustomed. Then came the noble four-part canon, and the duet for Madame Rosa and Miss Phillips, and that billow-like chorus, "For his is the sea," with the sweet tenor sole so dexterously woven into its texture, where again Mr. Simpson did himself much credit, singing better, I the season of the same hard where the superbusing the same here. Simpson did himself much credit, singing better, 1 thought, than I had ever heard him sing before. He flagged a little in the last number of all, which indeed with its subdued finale is but too apt to seem tame after the highly-seasoned music which has preceded it; yet his performance as a whole was good. and his reward, anywhere but in quiet Boston, would have been a loud salvo of applause.

The second part of the concert was that masterpiece of Mendelssohn's, the Lobyesang, or "Hymn of Praise." In the three symphonic movements with which it opens—the majestic maestose con moto, the

allegretto un poco agitato with its ravishing bit of melody repeated between choral interludes, and the serene adagio religioso—we had a good opportunity for measuring the capacity of Mr. Zerrahn as a conductor, and contrasting his force, delicacy, and intelductor, and contrasting his force, delicacy, and intel-ligence with the weakness of some of the conductors to whom we are accustomed in New-York and the coarseness of others. Bergmann would have managed to draw more expression out of the violins, but we have no other leaders to compare with him. When the symphony ceases the cantata properly begins, with a superb chorus, "All men, all things sing to the Lord." The voices attacked it in splendid time the decisions bergonic rolled together. time; the glorious harmonies rolled toget and gathered in massive force, and hea strength upon strength; the hundred ins ments and the deep organ-pedal poured fo their stupendous power; then suddenly out of clouds broke Parepa's silvery cry, "Praise thou the Lord, O my spirit." The beautiful effect of this pas-sage was a fitting introduction to what was to follow. for the whole cantata was so admirably done that I cannot hope ever to hear it better. It is hard to say what part was the best. The grandest single phrase was Madame Parepa Rosa's "The night is departing"—one of those magnificent outbursts song which are so characteristic of her, which at times seem almost like inspirațion. equally fine, in a different way, was her duet with Miss Phillips, with chorus sotto voce, "I waited for the Lord,"—the two voices blended so perfectly, each set off so well the peculiar richness of the other, and each of the singers showed so nice an appreciation of the pathos of the music. When they ceased, Boston appeared bewildered for a while, but the demand for a repetition (started, I believe, by a party of enthusiastic New-Yorkers) ran gradually around the room and became at last as emphasic as anything in room, and became at last as emphatic as anythi the nature of applause ever is in this very decorous city. So the duet was repeated. The famous choral, "Let all men praise the Lord," was excellently sung. In the first stanza the orchestra is silent, and the organ gives the accompaniment alone. It was a good test of the power of the instrument. Even with 750 strong voices shouting in unison the organ was rather too loud.

The evening performance was Handel's "Samson." We all know how good Madawa Parter and Samson. The evening performance was Handel's "Samson."
We all know how good Madame Rosa is in that, and how nicely Mr. Simpson does his part also. Miss Phillips, I need hardly say, was a glorious exchange for Mrs. Kempton, who took the alto part at Steinway Hall last Winter, and Mr. Whitney was a great deal better in the bass than Mr. J. R. Thomas. But the excellence of the solo singers was entirely overshadowed by the magnificence of the chorus. I can give no higher praise than to say that the spirit and perfection of the performance did full justice to the sublimity of the composition. A great chorus of Handel's, adequately sung, is the acme of musical grandeur, and the "Samson" certainly was superbly sung to-night. This morning the sopranos and bassos were rather too strong for the other parts; but to-night they are better balanced, several accessions having been made to the ranks.

accessions having been made to the ranks.

The hall is hardly big enough for the performers, but I regret to say that it is a little too big for the andience. This morning it was nearly full, but not at all crowded; to-night there were at least 200 vacant seats. Many of those, no doubt, had been sold for the season; but the fact remains that, with all the excitement over this festival, and with the liberality which has impelled the solid men of Boston to ontribute a guarantee fund to meet any deficiency in the receipts (they were asked for \$23,000 and they gave nearly \$50,000), the demand for seats so far is not as great as it ought to be. Indeed I doubt sometimes whether Boston knows what a good thing it

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, &c., Agt. FERNANDO

This action, to set aside the fraudulent resolve of the Common Council giving the ex-Mayor \$180,000 for what, if wanted by the City, could not be worth over \$25,000, but which-only a small part of it being wanted for any purpose—is worth very much less, was found at the head of the calendar, between 2,000 and 3,000 in advance of its order, at the opening of the Circuit Court on Monday morning, before his Honor Judge Cardozo. The case is an equity case-to be heard before a single Judge. The Corporation Counsel thought -as it was a question of fact whether the resolve in question had been passed by fraud-that the case should be sent to a jury upon that issue, and so made a motion at Chambers, before Judge Cardozo, for that purpose. The Court, however, in its discretion, refused to allow such an issue to be submitted to a jury, but ordered the case to be set down for trial before himself at Circuit, on the first Monday of May, upon the issue, first, whether Wood did, on or about the 15th day of December, 1865, agree with the then Mayor, in substance or effect, that, in case the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, by a vote of a majority of each of said Boards, should pass and adopt, and said Mayor should sign as approving the same, the resolve in question, that Wood should and would pay or cause to be paid to the said Mayor, and to such of the Aldermen and Councilmen as should vote for said resolve, to be distributed among them, the sum of \$21,000, or any other sum. Secondly, was said resolve passed by the said Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, and approved by the Mayor under or in pursuance of such agreement As the Corporation Counsel never proposed to more

than maintain his complaint, which charges that this fraudulent agreement was made as well with divers pertons then being members of the Common Council, as with the Mayor, and as this corrupt agreement was only one of "divers other corrupt and fraudulent agreements" set forth in the complaint, and as this complaint is main tained by proof of any one of the many frauds charged, he evidently thought the issue so sent to a jury for trial had been selected with some care, to the exclusion of all the others, any one of which would have been just as effective as, and much more easily proved than the one selected. He took an appeal from the order to the General Term, and applied to the Court at Special Term, before Judge Sutherland, on notice to the attorney for Mr. Wood, for a stay of proceedings until the appeal could be heard and

The motion for the stay was vigorously opposed on the part of Wood, on the ground that the order appealed from was not, in fact, appealable; but the Court, after deliberation, was of a different opinion, and on Monday morning an order was entered staying all proceedings, and served on the attorney of Wood. When the case was called be fore his honor Judge Cardozo, the counsel for Mr. Wood stated that he had been served with an order staying proceedings, but-still persisting that the order settling the issues was discretionary, and, therefore, not appealable intimated that the Court sitting this month at Chambers would at once vacate it on notice. So the Judge directed the case to retain its place on the calendar until the following morning. Thereupon an order was, without any affidavit what-

ever, obtained of Judge Barnard, then sitting at Chambers, to show cause the following morning why the order staying proceedings should not be vacated. On Tuesday morning the counsel appeared before Judge Barnard, a Chambers. Mr. Shea, for Wood, moved to vacate Judge Sutherland's order, on the ground that the order appealed from was discretionary, and not, fact, appealable. The Judge at once replied that the order was not appealable, and intimated that the stay must be vacated. Mr. Williams, for the city. objected to the hearing of the motion, on the ground that the statute forbade the Court to hear a motion upon notice of less than eight days, unless the Court should, upon an affidavit, showing the necessity of it, prescribe by a rule to show cause, a shorter time; and as in thi case there was no such affidavit, there was in effect a statutory prohibition against the hearing of the motion. He also insisted that, as the question of a stay had been brought before the Court at its regular sitting at Chambers, on notice and affidavit, and as it had been heard on its merits before that Court, upon the argument of counsel for the respective parties and as the opposition to granting the motion had been placed upon the ground that the order was not appealable, and the Court, upon due deliberation, had held that it was appealable, and that there ought to be a stay till the determination of that anocal, he thought the only re-

hef the defendant could have was by appeal from that order; and he therefore protested against the court enter taining this motion, and thus collaterally reversing the decision of a coordinate branch of the court. He from the case "In re Livingstone," 34, New-York

Reports:

"Although we have no statute which expressly probables one judge from rehearing a matter decided by anothing on the protection of parties from unjust vexation, that for the protection of parties from unjust vexation, that if it has not aiready been, it is full time it should be no corporated into the equity law of this State.

"But there is another ground upon which it cannot permitted, and that is the doctrine of res adjudicate. It have tribunals to whom parties may appeal from an enous decision made by a judge at a special term, and, parties conceive themselves aggrieved by the decree one judge, they must take their remedy by appeal, instead of applying to another judge to rehear their conclaints." Mr. O'Gorman, who was then heard, earnestly per-

tested, in the interests of common right and justice, that the issues sought to be tried were not such as the plantiff was entitled to have, and that there could be no see haste in the case as to justify the Court in vacating the stay, and thus preventing a determination of what was clearly a difference of opinion between Judge Cardon and Judge Sutherland to be obtained at the General Term, rather than from his Honor sitting alone. The Judge, however, without permitting Mr. Shea . reply at all, in quite an elaborate oral opinion, in which

he reviewed some of the former proceedings in the case granted the motion. So the cause stands for trial at the Circuit upon what is claimed to be a wholly immater and frivolous issue, selected by Judge Cardoza to be tried before himself.

WASHINGTON.

THE IMPEACHMENT EXCITEMENT - WAGEN THAT THE SENATE WILL CONVICT-GEORGE WILKES BETS THAT MR. FESSENDEN WILL VOTE FOR CONVICTION-THE RECENT DURL -THE MEDICAL CONVENTION-THE SITUA-TION IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA-DEATH OF CHARLES C. PAGE. BY THERGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 6, 1864.

Our people are excited to-night. The action of the Senate in voting down Mr. Morrill's resolution to sdjeurn over until Saturday seems to meet the approval
of a majority of the Republican members. The value stood 22 Yeas to 29 Nays. The Republicans voting the affirmative were Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Cragis, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Morrill (Me.), Patterson (N. Y.), Ross, Sprage, Trumble, Van Winkle and Willey. Of this number Messrs. Cattell, Cragin, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Mer rill and Patterson voted yea not because they wished any delay, but at the request of several Republican Senators who desire time to prepare arguments explanatory of the votes which they intend to cast. The vote on Mr. Hendrick's propositiou was nearly ain-ilar to the vote on Morrill's, and shows a desire to dispose of the impeachment as speedily as possible. The indications are, however, that to-morrow the Senate will amend the rules of debate, and then adjourn over to 81 urday, so that no one can have just ground for complaint. Of course, all sorts of rumors are afloat touching the probabilities of conviction and acquittal. But absolutely nothing is known on which to base any definite opinion. Those Senater who are daily classed as doubtful cannot be proved ... They are men who keep their own counsel on the great questions now agitating the country, and all that is said about them is merely anxious speculation. Around the hotels and club-rooms the betting men are active. Three to one is offered on conviction, with no takers. Courie tion is considered so sure that these people are beginning to lay wagers upon separate articles, so few being destr ous of investing their surplus fractional currency on the general result. George Wiles doesn't believe in the defection of Fessenden from the impeachers, and bet 1000 this morning against \$20 that he (Fessenden) was sure for conviction. The following are additional facts regarding the due

which was briefly noted in yesterday's dispatch as having been fought between Gen. Lawrance and Baron Kusserow. At a dinner party, a few weeks ago, Mrs. Lawrance was bantering the Baron about a young woman to whom rumor says the Baron is engaged to be married. During their conversation the Baron took offense, and excitedly made a hasty and somewhat imprudent reply-for which, ever, in the course of the evening, he apole gized. A few days passed, and in a conversation with an attaché of the Prussian Legation, relative to the language at the party. Gen. Lawrence made a remark which seriously reflected upon the character of the Baron. The attaché tried to induce the General to withdraw his offensive remark; but he refused to withdraw it, and emphasized to withdraw it instead. The attaché then told Gen. Lawrence that he should feel compelled to inform the Baron, who was his personal friend. He did so, and the result was that the Baron challenged the General Their meeting was at a point near Baltimore; distance, 15 paces; signal, to fire by a clap of the hand, to be given by one of the seconds. Immediately after the principals had taken position, and had signified that they were ready the signal was given. The Baron fired toe were ready the signal was given. The Baron fired too soon and too high for effect. Then Gen. Lawrence coolly turned to the seconds, and remarking that he presumed himself too late, he turned and fired into a stump. The principals would have made another essay, but the seconds interfered, and the difference was settled on the spot. It may be remembered that Gen. Lawrence lost his arm at the time of Terry's capture of Fort Fisher. He then distinguished himself by conspicuous courage and gallantry. Mr. Jenckes attempted to-day to introduce into the House a resolution calling for an investigation of the duel. The resolution was objected to, and consequently went over.

gallantry. Mr. Jenekes attempted to-day to introduce into the House a resolution calling for an investigation of the duel. The resolution was objected to, and consequently went over.

Gen. Grant sent a letter to the House to-day inclosing a communication from Gen. Canby, who says that, in his judgement, action by Congress will be needed to remove one of the most serious impediments that has been raised relative to the test oath. In both North and South Carolina active and zealous friends of the Union and of restoration have been technically debarred by this test cath from any official participation in the work of reconstruction, while many others who would have taken the oath have declined to do so from a sensitive fear that their motives might be misconstrued. Many from this class have been chosen to office, and the difficulties beretofore encountered again present thomselves in both States in greater magnitude. To continue the disabilities which exclude these persons is to deprive the Government still further of the services of intelligent and well disposed men whose technical disqualification is their only fault, and whose aid is essentially important to the speedy organization and successful working of the new State Government. The removal of the disabilities, while it will not feopardize any interest which it is the policy of the Government to conserve and foster, will. in Gen. Canby's judgment, not only meet the approval of a large majority of the people of the two States, but will disarm much of the opposition which the new State Governments must expect to encounter, and contribute generally to the permanent success of the work of reconstruction.

The American Medical Convention met this morning at 11 o'clock, and, after preliminary business, Prof. Gaegem, at 11 o'clock, and, after preliminary business, Prof. Gaegem, at 11 o'clock, and, after preliminary business, Prof. Gaegem, at 11 o'clock, and, after preliminary business, Prof. Gaegem, at 11 o'clock, and, after preliminary business, Prof. Gaegem, and

The American Geographical and Statistical Society will reopen their new rooms in the Cooper Institute this evening, and Gen. Thomas L. Kane, of Pennsylvania, will then read a paper on the new territory of Aliaska. Gen. Kane, who has done good service during the war, and can show many a scar for his bravery, is the brother of the late lamented Arctic explorer, Dr. Kane. He is familiar, from personal observation, with the topographical features of this continent, is an accomplished scholar, a gifted speaker and, therefore, able to afford this evening a very pleasant intellectual entertainm We are glad to see this Society again returning to active life, for there is no one among all the literary and scien tific societies, which possesses the elements of practical usefulness in such an eminent degree as this. We under stand that it has now a permanent home, that its management has been reformed and that it is on its road to practical usefulness and prosperity.

The regular meeting of the American Institute this evening, at its rooms in the Cooper building will probaly excite unusual interest. The Hon. Horace Greeley will preside, and the distinguished naturalist. B. Waterhouse Hawkins, will speak on the great femus recently exhumed near this city. By means of the single bone on exhibition he will represent upon the blackboard the complete skeleton.

Three benefits will occur in succession, in aid of the Dramatic Fund. To-night Mr. Dan Bryant, at the Academy of Music, in "Handy Andy" and "The Irah Emigrant." And, as this is Mr. Bryant's last appearance in Irish comedy, it ought, for a double reason to call togs ther a large audience. Then, on Saturday night, Mr. Charles Eytinge will read, at Steinway Hall. He too de serves the widest hearing-for a better reader it would be very hard to find. Finally, on Monday next, Miss Janauschek plays, for the same cause, at the Academy-Al together the Fund ought to be largely profited, and we cordially trust it will be.

Ristori, it should be remembered by all who would see her superb performance of Isabella Suarez, will appear but three times more—to-night, to-morrow night and at the Saturday matines at the French Pheater.